

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1 1. A method comprising:  
2 receiving a first signal defining a reference time domain;  
3 receiving a second signal defining a transport time domain asynchronous to the  
4 reference time domain; and  
5 generating an isochronous network packet including a timestamp indicating a  
6 point in time measured with respect to the reference time domain and represented as a  
7 measure of the transport time domain.

1 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
2 determining an output signal based at least in part upon the first signal;  
3 dynamically sampling the first signal and the second signal to determine a scale  
4 factor and an offset factor between the reference and transport time domains; and  
5 modifying the output signal by at least one of the scale factor and the offset  
6 factor to represent the output signal in terms of the transport time domain.

1 3. The method of claim 2, wherein receiving the first signal comprises receiving a  
2 house reference signal.

1 4. The method of claim 1, wherein receiving the second signal comprises receiving  
2 at least one isochronous network packet including a timestamp indicating an  
3 isochronous network cycle-time.

1 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the isochronous network cycle time is  
2 determined by an IEEE 1394 cycle master device.

1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein generating the isochronous network packet  
2 includes associating the timestamp with at least one frame of generated video data to be  
3 transmitted across an isochronous network.

1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein generating the isochronous network packet  
2 includes associating the timestamp with at least one frame of received video data to be  
3 transmitted across an isochronous network.

1 8. An article of manufacture comprising a machine readable medium having a  
2 plurality of machine readable instructions stored thereon, wherein when executed by a  
3 processor, the instructions cause the processor to:  
4 receive a first signal defining a reference time domain;  
5 receive a second signal defining a transport time domain asynchronous to the  
6 reference time domain; and  
7 generate an isochronous network packet including a timestamp indicating a  
8 point in time measured with respect to the reference time domain and represented as a  
9 measure of the transport time domain.

1 9. The article of manufacture of claim 8, comprising machine readable instructions  
2 that when executed, further cause the processor to:  
3 determine an output signal based at least in part upon the first signal;

4 dynamically sample the first signal and the second signal to determine a scale  
5 factor and an offset factor between the reference and transport time domains; and  
6 modify the output signal by at least one of the scale factor and the offset factor to  
7 represent the output signal in terms of the transport time domain.

1 10. The article of manufacture of claim 9, wherein the machine readable instructions  
2 that cause the processor to receive the first signal further cause the processor to receive  
3 a house reference signal.

1 11. The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein the machine readable instructions  
2 that cause the processor to receive the second signal further cause the processor to  
3 receive at least one isochronous network packet including a timestamp indicating an  
4 isochronous network cycle-time.

1 12. The article of manufacture of claim 11, wherein the isochronous network cycle  
2 time is determined by an IEEE 1394 cycle master device.

1 13. The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein the machine readable instructions  
2 that cause the processor to generate the isochronous network packet further cause the  
3 processor to associate the timestamp with at least one frame of generated video data to  
4 be transmitted across an isochronous network.

1 14. The article of manufacture of claim 8, wherein the machine readable instructions  
2 that cause the processor to generate the isochronous network packet further cause the

3 processor to associate the timestamp with at least one frame of received video data to be  
4 transmitted across an isochronous network.

1 15. An apparatus comprising:  
2 means for receiving a first signal defining a reference time domain;  
3 means for receiving a second signal defining a transport time domain  
4 asynchronous to the reference time domain; and  
5 means for generating an isochronous network packet including a timestamp  
6 indicating a point in time measured with respect to the reference time domain and  
7 represented as a measure of the transport time domain.

1 16. The apparatus of claim 15, further comprising:  
2 means for determining an output signal based at least in part upon the first  
3 signal;  
4 means for dynamically sampling the first signal and the second signal to  
5 determine a scale factor and an offset factor between the reference and transport time  
6 domains; and  
7 means for modifying the output signal by at least one of the scale factor and the  
8 offset factor to represent the output signal in terms of the transport time domain.

1 17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the means for receiving the first signal  
2 comprises means for receiving a house reference signal.

1 18. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein means for receiving the second signal  
2 comprises means for receiving at least one isochronous network packet including a  
3 timestamp indicating an isochronous network cycle-time.

1 19. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the means for generating the isochronous  
2 network packet includes means for associating the generated timestamp with at least  
3 one frame of generated video data to be transmitted across an isochronous network.

1 20. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the means for generating the isochronous  
2 network packet includes means for associating the generated timestamp with at least  
3 one frame of received video data to be transmitted across an isochronous network.

1 21. A system comprising:  
2 a communications port to receive a first signal defining a reference time domain;  
3 and  
4 a network interface to receive a second signal defining a transport time domain  
5 asynchronous to the reference time domain, and to generate an isochronous network  
6 packet including a timestamp indicating a point in time measured with respect to the  
7 reference time domain and represented as a measure of the transport time domain.

1 22. The system of claim 21, further comprising:  
2 synchronization logic to:  
3 determine an output signal based at least in part upon the first signal,

4 dynamically sample the first signal and the second signal to determine a  
5 scale factor and an offset factor between the reference and transport time  
6 domains, and  
7 modify the output signal by at least one of the scale factor and the offset  
8 factor to represent the output signal in terms of the transport time domain.

1 23. The system of claim 21, wherein the network interface comprises logic to receive  
2 at least one isochronous network packet including a timestamp indicating an  
3 isochronous network time.

4 24. The system of claim 22, wherein the synchronization logic further comprises  
5 logic to associate the generated timestamp with at least one frame of generated video  
6 data to be transmitted across an isochronous network.

7 25. The system of claim 22, wherein the synchronization logic further comprises  
8 logic to associate the generated timestamp with at least one frame of received video  
9 data to be transmitted across an isochronous network.